



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1892.

It was stated in the Gazette's Washington correspondence yesterday that Mr. Bailew intended to introduce a bill in the House for the removal of the Washington Navy Yard to this city. As at present located the usefulness of the yard is almost destroyed, for the channel of the Eastern Branch is so narrow and so shallow that only small-sized vessels can reach it, and they only at the risk of grounding even on favorable tides—they never make the attempt at low-tide. Then, too, the expense of transporting the materials used at the yard is greatly increased by reason of its unfavorable location. The channel leading to this city, on the contrary, is broad and deep, there being always enough water in it, notwithstanding the state of the tide, to float the largest vessel in the navy; and, owing to the unexcelled facilities of transportation possessed by this city, every article used at the yard can be brought here at the minimum expense. Any extent of water front that may be used can be obtained here at the lowest reasonable price, and the iron, coal, lumber, and everything required at a navy yard can be loaded here directly from the cars or boats as the case may be, without the expense of any carrying or second handling of any kind. It is to be hoped that all the Virginia Congressmen will assist Mr. Bailew in his effort to have the Navy Yard removed to Alexandria.

Among the numerous bills that have been introduced into Congress at this session is one for reducing the salaries of elective officers. This one of the best, and should be passed, out it will probably never be heard from again, or, if the committee to whom it has been referred defer to report it, it will be defeated by a large majority. One of the great dangers of republican government, and the best way to lesson that danger is to dispossess offices of the attractions it has for the avaricious and the rapacious. Representative offices should be sought for the honor it confers, and not for the high salary that is now attached to it. Money earned easily is not freely, and the habits acquired when in receipt of large salaries, or not be continued when the means are stopped. The country is full of once industrious and thrifty men who have been ruined by a short term of office, and such men compose the Adullamites. Office salaries are now so high that they tempt men to use any means to obtain and when obtained to resort to any measures to retain them. Reduce them so that they will not be more lucrative than the avocations of the agriculturist, and the greatest danger to the country will be removed.

It appears from the following extract from an editorial in the Nashville American that other people besides Virginians have a correct idea of Mahoning:

"Take three States in which reputation has obtained a foothold—Tennessee, Virginia and Louisiana—and it will be found that the disappointed Democratic politicians of the extreme Confederate school, who have been left behind by a more liberal school, the angry slaveholders, the bitter Confederates, who have never forgotten the wrongs of the Union, the negro laborer, and all qualities and cast of a back, despising, aimless, worthless Bourbons are no advocates of reputation."

And yet it is this very class whom the republicans have been and are assisting to get possession of the Southern States. The leading Mahonites in Virginia were, until they found they could get no office under democratic rule, the most ultra and proscriptive democrats and the most vindictive yankee and negro haters.

Blackburg is the first Virginia college that will feel the blighting effect of the reactionists' grotesquely horrible assault, but the Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee College and the University are also doomed by the same terrible hands and the day of their destruction will not be long delayed. The Montgomery Messenger, published in the county in which Blackburg College is situated, says: "The College has been killed, most effectually killed. Mr. Conrad having absolutely no qualifications for the place of President unless he is a talent and bluster in brains. Thus for political purposes, the only man yet found whose administration was brought increased success to the school, is removed and a man who has been a failure in every thing he ever undertook, is appointed. The school is dead. Let its epitaph be, 'Died of too much Mahoning!'"

The Richmond Standard, a literary paper, and one that does not often allude to merely political affairs, is compelled by the present exigency to protest against the further gross outrage the reactionists are bent on inflicting upon the judiciary of the State, which it does as follows:

"Virginia has ever been noted for the purity of her judiciary, and at this late day it is enough to make us blush to learn that a party can be found within her borders that will constitute her highest court for a purpose. The victors may belong to the spoils, but not the pollution and prostitution of the safeguards of right and justice. Let some of these gentlemen, some of these revolutionists, pass and think awhile, for the curse of a virtually untried judiciary may, like cholera, come home to roost."

The February number of Potter's American Monthly has been received from its publishers, John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. A great improvement has taken place in the appearance of this magazine, and it is now one of the best looking, cheap magazines that are published. Among the contents of the present number are: Pictures of Aedulis; A Story of the White Star; Journalism in Paris; Death on Air; not an Accomplishment; The Death Penalty; Personal Reminiscences of Madame Muraw; Kith and Kin; A Sanguine Romance; Breaks of a Summation; La Vierge du Diable; Mr. Cima's Brown on the Defensive; Beppe's Escape; Roger Williams; Switched in mid-ocean; and a full editorial department. The price of this magazine is only \$3 per year.

The professed liberalism of the reactionists melts and disappears like frost before the morning sun at the first appearance of independence on the part of any of the members of their party. Simply brouse Mr. Massey thinks that he should have the appointment of the clerks, for whose honesty he alone is responsible, and is astonished at that opinion by a few of his party friends, the Richmond Whig says:

"Reactionists are everywhere accusing to a true sense of the situation here, and they speak with no uncertain sound. Vengeance is theirs."

Mr. Middleberger declined Mr. Wingfield's invitation to join the strait out wing of the republicans party and said he "preferred the plain principles of the reactionist party, the material development and nationalizing of this Union, the enfranchisement of all the people as the State and Federal Constitutions demanded it, and to give enlarged educational advantages."

And what's more he said this without a smile, and looked as though he thought people would believe him.

The Baltimore American has nothing to say against the reputation of the reactionists, but, it can't abide their proposed removal of the father of republicators from the auditorship of the State, and with an affection equal to that of Mr. Wilde, whom it utterly despises, says:

"There is something so ignoble in this scramble that the reactionists will lose entirely a thing that they cannot afford to lose—the respect and sympathy of the republicans."

FROM WASHINGTON.
Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1892.

General B. F. Bailew was at the Capitol yesterday, and held quite a levee in the ladies' reception room of the House.

Mr. Lewis McKelzie, of Alexandria, has addressed a letter to each of the Virginia Congressmen, asking them to note the fact that laborers in the department at Washington, having from Virginia, though no body knows whether they come from Virginia or not, are credited to Virginia's complement of clerks, and, therefore, exclude worthy appointments from that State.

The bill recently introduced in the House by Mr. D. Bailew for the purchase of a lot immediately opposite the Navy Yard at Portsmouth is intended to prevent other parties from buying it and building wharves there, which would make the channel so narrow as to interfere seriously with the usefulness of the yard.

In the House yesterday Mr. Robinson, of New York, tried, during the call of States, to get in the Record a complimentary editorial to himself, with regard to his resolution about the Americans in English prisons, but was shut off by another member. Subsequently the Irish League here sent in two beautiful bouquets for the desks of Messrs. Robinson and Cox.

The House District Committee yesterday heard an argument in favor of building a dam on the Virginia side of the river at the Little Falls of the Potomac, and by pipes leading to the distributing reservoir so as to increase the supply of water to the city, all complaints in regard thereto may be forever stopped.

Messrs. W. G. Thompson and Gibson Albertson, the sub-committee of the House Elections Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Colonel M. D. Ball for a seat in the House as the Delegate from Alaska Territory, have made a long report in that case, which they conclude with the following resolution: That M. D. Ball be admitted as a duly elected Delegate from the Territory of Alaska with all the rights and privileges of Delegates from other Territories of the U. S. The whole committee will consider the report next week. It is said by leading republican members of the House that the whole committee will not occur in this report, and Messrs. Robinson and Brown say that Col. Ball cannot be admitted until Alaska shall have been given a Territorial form of government and be elected an election held under that government.

The Elections Committee this morning agreed to report in favor of dismissing the contested election of Messrs. Lanier, rep., of Kentucky, from Louisiana, and also overruled the protest of Dillwell, in the case of Mackie, rep., of Dillwell, dem., from South Carolina, with permission, however, to the protestant to have another hearing next week.

The Treasury Department, having heard only the exaggerated newspaper accounts of the defection of S. C. Neal, while a director of the 1st National Bank of Alexandria, has directed a bank inspector to proceed to that city and investigate the condition of that bank.

By the request of Gen. Mahone a place was provided Mr. R. H. Simpson, a reactionist of Alexandria, under the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. He was to have gotten it on the 15th inst. Upon enquiry at the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms this morning it was found that the appointment would not be made, but that Mr. Simpson would be given a place in the Treasury Department.

NEWS OF THE DAY.
There were 371 deaths in Philadelphia last week of which 18 were from small pox.

Nineteen new cases of small pox in Petersburg and five in Allegheny City were reported yesterday.

Mr. Seville, the counsel for Gates, has issued an address to the American public, appealing for funds.

Sergeant Mason, who tried to shoot Gates, was not tried by the court martial ordered to meet in Washington yesterday.

Preparations are being made to vigorously push the project of a Maryland and Delaware ship canal during the present session of Congress.

In the House of Representatives yesterday bills were introduced for a civil government for Alaska, and the creation of new states out of the territories of Arizona and Idaho.

The grand jury in Chicago yesterday investigated the methods of transacting business on Chicago, with a view of ascertaining whether they were indictable as being akin to gambling.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his sixth monthly statement of the current year of the imports and exports of the United States, reports that the excess of exports of merchandise for the twelve months ended December 31, 1891, \$162,390,226, and the excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion was for twelve months ended December 31, 1891, \$49,327,443.

Legislative.
Little of interest transpired in the Legislature yesterday. The Senate was not in session.

In the House of Delegates Mr. Terrell presented a petition of the citizens of Orange county against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Giddies offered a joint resolution instructing the Board of Public Works and Railroad Commissioners to regulate and reduce tolls and transportation on the Richmond and Danville railroad. Referred.

The House was occupied until late in the evening with the discussion of the minority and majority reports of the Committee for Courts of Justice in relation to unexpired judicial terms. The report of the majority of the committee was finally adopted, which is to the effect: "that in all elections by the General Assembly of Judges to fill vacancies the same are for the unexpired terms of the late incumbents."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Col. Greag, formerly Superintendent of the Southside Railroad, died in Lynchburg Saturday last.

Mr. Henry Pelozo, the well-known type founder of Richmond, has purchased a silver mine in New Mexico.

Edgar M. Garnett, it is said, will be appointed Superintendent of Public Schools of Richmond.

Rev. Edward S. Gregory, of Lynchburg, has been called to the rectorship of St. John's Episcopal Church, Wytheville.

There are now sixty-seven inmates in the Petersburg almshouse—twenty-seven white and forty colored. The expenses of the institution for the month were \$405.

About 1 o'clock Saturday night the only colored Presbyterian church in Lynchburg, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire originated in a small shop contiguous to the church.

It is reported that another large new tobacco factory is to be erected in Petersburg with all the new and improved machinery now in use. There are now sixteen factories in operation there.

Mr. James H. Morris, of Richmond county, who running a race yesterday with a companion, had his stirrup to break, causing him to fall violently to the ground, killing him almost instantly.

Williamson, or Clifton Forge, as formerly known, is to be incorporated. It contains nearly 800 inhabitants. It is the junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the Richmond and Allegheny.

Capt. John T. Tillman, passenger conductor on the Huntington division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was run over last Saturday night at Kanawha Falls, and both of his legs were horribly mangled. His physicians found it necessary to amputate one, but it is thought the other can be saved.

A fire destroyed the grocery and liquor store and adjoining dwelling of W. A. Drury, at Berkeley, opposite Norfolk, Sunday night. The fire broke out shortly after midnight, and from traces of kerosene oil the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss, \$5,000 or \$6,000; insured.

While two children of Samuel C. Taylor, of Guilford, Ansonia county, were playing with toy pistols on Saturday, the older aged eight, pointed the weapon in fire at the younger, aged five years, and fired, shooting the child, a little girl, through the brain. Her death was instantaneous.

The officers at the mouth of the Rappahannock river seem not to have subsided. The system here recently applied to them, representative to supply them with the necessary artillery ammunition to enable them to contend successfully with the dragoons. The State authorities promptly furnished the desired articles.

P. H. Ganeckel & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, have purchased the property known as "Hog Island," in James river, near Jamestown, containing 2,200 acres. These gentlemen are noted stock raisers, and will devote their new purchase to stock raising purposes. They will expend from \$20,000 or \$30,000 in improving the property.

Discrimination Against Railroads.
Some surprise has been manifested and comment elicited by the introduction into the State Senate, where it is now pending, of a bill to prevent carriers from limiting their liability even by contract, a measure that if carried out might seriously affect the cattle trade of the Virginia Midland railway, if not other business over the same line. The Richmond Dispatch, that first called attention to the injustice of the bill, in order that the public may have a better understanding of the matter considers it in some of its details as follows:

"In the first place, the restrictions imposed by this bill really affect only the railways; they do not apply to water lines, and therefore do not cover freight shipped by water lines to some point in an adjacent State, and there by rail. In this view we see how serious and unjust this discrimination would be.

"It does not seem to be generally understood that the 'shippers release' exempts carriers from liability only for damages which may occur from no fault of the carrier. No such release does or can relieve the common carriers from responsibility for damages which occur through their negligence or that of their agents. The 'release' in fact applies generally in cases where the shipper prefers taking the risk rather than the additional expense for picking up and carrying the goods to some point, light machinery, and other like articles, in its application to molasses and syrups, the shipper assumes the risk for leakage, which could be guarded against by better casks and hogsheads, and is generally used by them, or indeed it would by them to use. As to whiskey, the 'release' enables the shipper to get his water in consideration of the limitation of value, while if such limitation were forbidden the carriers would be forced to protect themselves against leakage and other damage on high-priced liquors, for the reason that they cannot know the value of the contents of packages, except so far as the value is fixed by contract with the shipper. In the matter of manufactured tobacco the risk to carriers is so great that no railroad company desires to transport that article, or will transport it if it is possibly avoided, unless allowed to protect themselves against claims for damages, which are frequently arising from being packed in soft order and deteriorating by reason of such order. The same rule applies to grain shipped in bulk. In this case the carrier has now, to protect himself, only to prove that the articles have been transported in tight order and transferred, if transferred at all, under cover. If complaints are not allowed to limit their liability, the damages on tobacco, for which the carrier is now responsible, generally amount to more than the whole revenue derived from the transportation of the article. The same would be the case with grain, which if loaded damp is injured by heating. Fertilizers furnish another example in this direction.

"The transportation of live stock would be most seriously affected by the proposed law. Without the 'release' shippers could make the market for the stock of the State, and the extra-value of the animals, the carriers in assuming such enormous risk. In the carriage of ordinary live stock the shipper is allowed to send with it, free of charge, attendants to insure feeding, watering, and general care during transit. If no release were permitted the carriers could not afford to grant this privilege, nor could they assume the risk of transporting even common live stock at prevailing rates of freight.

"The proposed restrictions being merely local, or within the State, are not applicable to the interstate commerce, and would have the effect of barring the cattle raisers in Southwest Virginia from getting their cattle to market on as good terms as the shippers by and the border in Tennessee, from which territory large shipments are made. It will also probably break up a large business now done in cattle from the Piedmont, traversed by the Virginia Midland railway, where large stock farmers now fatten cattle for subsequent shipment to Baltimore and other markets. The cattle-fattening draw their stock-cattle largely from Southwest Virginia, inasmuch as the cattle-raisers and stock drovers have to compete in Baltimore and other markets on the Seacoast with the great West, the proposed law would bear with peculiar hardship on this section.

"Looking at the matter in all of its aspects, we feel persuaded that this bill would hardly have been passed by the Senate had its members been properly advised of its operation upon the interests of their constituents. We know indeed of hardly any enterprise in the State that will not be seriously damaged, if not destroyed, by the operation of this extraordinary bill."

TO-DAY'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported back and asked to be discharged from the consideration of the petitions for the publication of the proceedings of Congress in sufficient quantities to allow a copy to be supplied to every family in the United States. He remarked that it seemed to the committee that the petition must have been gotten up by some eminent paper maker, and that the cost of such publications would exceed seventy million dollars per year. The committee was so cordially discharged from the subject.

Mr. Vance, from the District Committee, reported an original bill to punish the selling and advertising of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Government steamer J. D. Cameron.

Mr. Voorhees made an inquiry as to what disposition had been made of a resolution introduced by him in October last directing the Committee on Postoffices to investigate the reasons for the order of the Postmaster General excluding from appointments in the Cincinnati postoffice all persons over thirty years of age.

Some debate followed, and at 1:20 the Senate resumed the consideration of the Sherman three per cent. bill, and at 2:15 resumed the Vest amendment to the three per cent. bill—ayes 28, nays 32.

The discussion then proceeded upon Mr. Plumb's proposition for a reduction of a definite limit to the redemption.

Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide a permanent construction fund for the navy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Battenworth, of Ohio, from the committee on civil service reform, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a list of all charges, details, transfers, promotions, appointments and dismissals made in his department, other than in the army, December 1st, 1879, and January 1st, 1882. Adopted.

Mr. Bacon, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to whether any persons or corporations are using water power created by dams and dams constructed by the United States on rivers and canals. Adopted.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Library of Congress, reported back the bill authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs requesting the President to obtain a list of American citizens confined in foreign prisons, which, after some discussion, was adopted. When the House went into Committee of the Whole on the public calendar.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A fire broke out today in the old World building adjoining the Times office, and before the flames could be extinguished damage to the amount of one million of dollars had been inflicted. The building was occupied by several newspaper publishing firms, and advertising agencies, and several hundred people, including many women, were employed about the premises. When the fire broke out many were compelled to jump from the windows, and one woman was killed in so doing. There are rumors that fifteen persons perished in the flames, but no authentic information regarding the loss of life can yet be obtained.

Attempted Assassination.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 31.—News has been received that a bold attempt was made Sunday evening to assassinate Col. Thomas G. Black, one of the most prominent citizens of Adams county, in his office at Clayton. Colonel Black was sitting in a rear room in his office when two men entered. Without a word of warning the man in advance struck the Colonel with a knife, which penetrated the coat and struck Black in the back, when the other man struck at him, cutting an ugly gash in his forehead. Both men disappeared immediately. Although the Colonel's injuries are of a serious nature he will recover. He knows his assailants, but refuses to reveal their names.

Paris Billiard Match.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The international billiard match between Vignaux and Slosson for 10,000 francs was commenced to-night in the great hall of the Grand Hotel. Every seat was filled. Both players were in fine form, having shown big practice play. Betting was slightly in favor of Vignaux before the game opened. In the first inning Slosson ran 155, making the total 630, which stopped play for the night, leaving Vignaux a score of 340 points. At the termination of the game betting had risen to 3 to 2 in favor of Slosson.

News from Danenhower.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Secretary of the Navy received the following this morning:

"T. PETERSBURG, Jan. 31.
Hunt, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.
Danenhower with nine men awaits orders at Irkutsk."

In reply Secretary Hunt telegraphed to Danenhower and party to return to the United States as soon as practicable and for Melville and party to continue the search after DeLong as long as there was the slightest hope of success.

Sentenced.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—Oscar L. Baldwin, late cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, appeared before the U. S. Court here today, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State prison.

Fire in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 31.—A fire broke out early this morning in the store on Main street, occupied by the Norfolk News Company. The loss by fire and water is \$10,000 partially insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Killed in a Billiard Room.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 31.—A Bryan acquaintance, B. K. Kichy, was struck on the head with a billiard cue and killed by Joe L. Hearne at the latter's saloon. Kichy was intoxicated and abusive. Hearne is out on \$3,000 bail.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The stock market in general rather weak and \$1 per cent lower than yesterday's closing prices. In the early dealing the market was irregular and unsettled and continued so till 11 o'clock when, however, the general tendency was toward lower figures.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—Markets 65 old — do deferred 15; do consolidated 69; do 2d 20 — do — do deferred 69; new 10 40 99 3d 20 — do — do deferred 112. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Southern lower and quiet; Western lower; Southern red 140; do white 145; No 1 142 1/2; No 2 140 1/2; No 3 138 1/2; No 4 136 1/2; No 5 134 1/2; No 6 132 1/2; No 7 130 1/2; No 8 128 1/2; No 9 126 1/2; No 10 124 1/2; No 11 122 1/2; No 12 120 1/2; No 13 118 1/2; No 14 116 1/2; No 15 114 1/2; No 16 112 1/2; No 17 110 1/2; No 18 108 1/2; No 19 106 1/2; No 20 104 1/2; No 21 102 1/2; No 22 100 1/2; No 23 98 1/2; No 24 96 1/2; No 25 94 1/2; No 26 92 1/2; No 27 90 1/2; No 28 88 1/2; No 29 86 1/2; No 30 84 1/2; No 31 82 1/2; No 32 80 1/2; No 33 78 1/2; No 34 76 1/2; No 35 74 1/2; No 36 72 1/2; No 37 70 1/2; No 38 68 1/2; No 39 66 1/2; No 40 64 1/2; No 41 62 1/2; No 42 60 1/2; No 43 58 1/2; No 44 56 1/2; No 45 54 1/2; No 46 52 1/2; No 47 50 1/2; No 48 48 1/2; No 49 46 1/2; No 50 44 1/2; No 51 42 1/2; No 52 40 1/2; No 53 38 1/2; No 54 36 1/2; No 55 34 1/2; No 56 32 1/2; No 57 30 1/2; No 58 28 1/2; No 59 26 1/2; No 60 24 1/2; No 61 22 1/2; No 62 20 1/2; No 63 18 1/2; No 64 16 1/2; No 65 14 1/2; No 66 12 1/2; No 67 10 1/2; No 68 8 1/2; No 69 6 1/2; No 70 4 1/2; No 71 2 1/2; No 72 1/2; No 73 1/4; No 74 1/8; No 75 1/16; No 76 1/32; No 77 1/64; No 78 1/128; No 79 1/256; No 80 1/512; No 81 1/1024; No 82 1/2048; No 83 1/4096; No 84 1/8192; No 85 1/16384; No 86 1/32768; No 87 1/65536; No 88 1/131072; No 89 1/262144; No 90 1/524288; No 91 1/1048576; No 92 1/2097152; No 93 1/4194304; No 94 1/8388608; No 95 1/16777216; No 96 1/33554432; No 97 1/67108864; No 98 1/134217728; No 99 1/268435456; No 100 1/536870912; No 101 1/1073741824; No 102 1/2147483648; No 103 1/4294967296; No 104 1/8589934592; No 105 1/17179869184; No 106 1/34359738368; No 107 1/68719476736; No 108 1/137438953472; No 109 1/274877906944; No 110 1/549755813888; No 111 1/1099511627776; No 112 1/2199023255552; No 113 1/4398046511104; No 114 1/8796093022208; No 115 1/17592186044416; No 116 1/35184372088832; No 117 1/70368744177664; No 118 1/140737488355328; No 119 1/281474976710656; No 120 1/562949953421312; No 121 1/1125899906842624; No 122 1/2251799813685248; No 123 1/4503599627370496; No 124 1/9007199254740992; No 125 1/18014398509481984; No 126 1/36028797018963968; No 127 1/72057594037927936; No 128 1/144115188075855872; No 129 1/288230376151711744; No 130 1/576460752303423488; No 131 1/1152921504606846976; No 132 1/2305843009213693952; No 133 1/4611686018427387904; No 134 1/9223372036854775808; No 135 1/18446744073709551616; No 136 1/36893488147419103232; No 137 1/73786976294838206464; No 138 1/147573952589676412928; No 139 1/295147905179352825856; No 140 1/590295810358705651712; No 141 1/1180591620717411303424; No 142 1/2361183241434822606848; No 143 1/4722366482869645213696; No 144 1/9444732965739290427392; No 145 1/18889465931478580854784; No 146 1/37778931862957161709568; No 147 1/75557863725914323419136; No 148 1/151115727451828646838272; No 149 1/302231454903657293676544; No 150 1/604462909807314587353088; No 151 1/1208925819614629174706176; No 152 1/2417851639229258349412352; No 153 1/4835703278458516698824704; No 154 1/9671406556917033397649408; No 155 1/19342813113834066795298816; No 156 1/38685626227668133590597632; No 157 1/77371252455336267181195264; No 158 1/154742504910672534362390528; No 159 1/309485009821345068724781056; No 160 1/618970019642690137449562112; No 161 1/1237940039285380274899124224; No 162 1/2475880078570760549798248448; No 163 1/4951760157141521099596496896; No 164 1/9903520314283042199192993792; No 165 1/19807040628566084398385987584; No 166 1/39614081257132168796771975168; No 167 1/79228162514264337593543950336; No 168 1/158456325028528675187087900672; No 169 1/316912650057057350374175801344; No 170 1/633825300114114700748351602688; No 171 1/1267650600228229401496703205376; No 172 1/2535301200456458802993406410752; No 173 1/5070602400912917605986812821504; No 174 1/10141204801825835211973625643008; No 175 1/20282409603651670423947251286016; No 176 1/40564819207303340847894502572032; No 177 1/81129638414606681695789005144064; No 178 1/162259276829213363391578010288128; No 179 1/324518553658426726783156020576256; No 180 1/649037107316853453566312041152512; No 181 1/1